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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Notulae to the Italian alien vascular flora: 2

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Abstract

In this contribution, new data concerning the Italian distribution of alien vascular flora are presented. It includes new records, exclusions and confirmations for Italy or for Italian administrative regions for taxa in the genera *Ageratum*, *Aster*, *Buddleja*, *Cedrus*, *Centranthus*, *Cephalotaxus*, *Clerodendrum*, *Cotoneaster*, *Cyperus*, *Honorius*, *Lantana*, *Ligustrum*, *Morus*, *Muscari*, *Oenothera*, *Opuntia*, *Platycladus*, *Plumbago*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sedum*, *Sporobolus*, *Stachys*, *Ulmus* and *Yucca*. A *nomen novum*, *Stachys talbotii*, is proposed as a replacement name for *Sideritis purpurea*.

Keywords

Floristic data, Italy, new combination

How to contribute

The text for the new records should be submitted electronically to Chiara Nepi (chiara.nepi@unifi.it). The corresponding specimen must be sent to the FI herbarium: Sezione di Botanica Filippo Parlatore del Museo di Storia Naturale, Via G. La Pira 4, 50121 Firenze (Italy). Texts concerning nomenclatural novelties (typifications only for accepted names), exclusions, and confirmations should be submitted electronically to Gabriele Galasso (gabriele.galasso@comune.milano.it). The text must not exceed 2,000 characters (spaces included).

Floristic records

Ageratum houstonianum Mill. (Asteraceae)

+ (CAS) **EMR:** Piacenza (Piacenza), stazione FS, lato S, ingresso degli uffici RFI (WGS84: 45.049696°N; 9.705276°E), fessure tra la pavimentazione, 54 m, 11 November 2015, *N.M.G. Ardenghi* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Emilia-Romagna.

Approximately 20 individuals were dectected over the paved area in front of the Piacenza railway station, originated from the dissemination of cultivated plants in nearby public pots.

N.M.G. Ardenghi

Aster ageratoides Turcz. (Asteraceae)

≡ *Aster trinervius* Roxb. ex D.Don. subsp. *ageratoides* (Turcz.) Grierson

+ (CAS) **ITALIA** (**TOS**)**:** Podenzana (Massa-Carrara), strada tra Cereseto e la Madonna della Neve (WGS84: 44.211425°N; 9.943638°E), margine tra strada asfaltata e bosco, 387 m, 30 November 2015, *B. Romiti*, det. *N.M.G. Ardenghi* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Italy (Toscana).

Aster ageratoides is a native of eastern Asia, increasingly recorded as an escaped across the European continent, where its cultivation for ornamental purposes has become popular in recent years (Yeo 2000, Chen et al. 2011, Verloove 2014a). There is no general consensus about the taxonomic rank: here, in line with Ito and Soejima (1995), we chose the rank of species. The population in Podenzana is composed of about ten individuals scattered along a road edge; the presence of the plant in the site of collection was confirmed in October 2016 (B. Romiti: www.actaplantarum.orgfloraitaliae/viewtopic.php?f=102&t=91873). The identification of the plant was possible thanks to the online forum Acta Plantarum, where some pictures of this taxon have been uploaded.

B. Romiti & N.M.G. Ardenghi

Buddleja davidii Franch. (Scrophulariaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR:** L'Aquila (L'Aquila), fraz. Pianola, Via San Lorenzo, muraglione presso la sede stradale (WGS84: 42.323483°N; 13.403102°E), mura, ca. 740 m, 30 June 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

Some individuals of the species have developed on the top of a wall made of limestone and cement blocks delimiting the roadway. The plants may have originated from wind-dispersed seeds produced by ornamentals growing in nearby private gardens. *Buddleja davidii* is an Asian species, cultivated for the beauty of its long-blooming flowers, which is listed as adventitious in all the Italian administrative regions, except Molise, Calabria, Sicilia and Sardegna. It is invasive in almost all the northern regions and casual in southern ones (Celesti-Grapow et al. 2009).

N. Olivieri

Cedrus atlantica (Endl.) G.Manetti ex Carrière (Pinaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR:** Poggio Picenze (L'Aquila) (WGS84: 42.321786°N; 13.544075°E), aiuola, 758 m, 26 February 2016, *A. Stinca* (FI, APP); L'Aquila (L'Aquila), loc. Monteluco di Roio (WGS84: 42.339797°N; 13.372780°E), radura nei pressi di impianto

di rimboschimento, ca. 980 m, 30 June 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

This species is recorded from Lombardia, Lazio, Sicilia and Sardegna (Celesti-Grapow et al. 2009, Raimondo and Spadaro 2009, Buccomino et al. 2013).

A. Stinca, F. Conti, F. Bartolucci & N. Olivierii

Centranthus macrosiphon Boiss. (Valerianaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR:** Teramo (Teramo), strada secondaria che conduce in Via A. De Gasperi (WGS84: 42.662313°N; 13.711452°E), bordo stradale, ca. 250 m, SW, 9 April 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

Individuals of this species grow with young specimens of *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten. in the interstices between the asphalt road margin and a pavement belonging to a private property. The site is located on a slight slope in an urban area with several private gardens.

N. Olivieri

Cephalotaxus fortunei Hook. (Taxaceae)

– **ITALIA** (**LOM**). – Alien species to be excluded from the flora of Italy (Lombardia).

On the basis of the following Notula, this species is to be excluded from Italy.

G. Galasso, E. Banfi, M. Villa & P. Arrigoni

Cephalotaxus harringtonii (Knight ex J.Forbes) K.Koch (Taxaceae)

= *Cephalotaxus drupacea* Siebold & Zucc. = *Cephalotaxus pedunculata* Siebold & Zucc. – *Cephalotaxus fortunei* auct. p.p., non Hook.

+ (CAS) **ITALIA** (**LOM**)**:** Castelveccana (Varese), dopo Caldè, verso il confine con Porto Valtravaglia (WGS84: 45.95580°N; 8.66817°E ± 100 m), bosco caducifoglio, ca. 200 m, NW, 22 June 2007, *G. Galasso* (MSNM sub *C. fortunei*); Pavia (Pavia), San Lanfranco, Piazzale Tevere (CFCE 0820-2: Pavia SW) (WGS84: 45.195022°N; 9.124762°E), base di aiuola al margine di un parcheggio, un giovane esemplare a ca. 10 m dalla pianta madre (coltivata), 69 m, no exp., 19 May 2011, *N. Ardenghi* (MSNM sub *C. fortunei*); *ibidem*, planta culta, pianta madre di un giovane esemplare nato da seme, 69 m, no exp., 19 May 2011, *N. Ardenghi* (MSNM sub *C. fortunei*); Montevecchia (Lecco), loc. Abbandonato, presso la destra idrografica di un piccolo affluente di

destra del Torrente Curone (WGS84: 45.699696°N; 9.388618°E), margine boschivo, 270 m, SE, 12 February 2015, *M. Villa* (*Herb. Parco Montevecchia*); *ibidem*, 18 February 2016, *M. Villa* (FI, MSNM). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Italy (Lombardia).

Cerabolini et al. (2008) recorded *Cephalotaxus fortunei* Hook. in the province of Varese (Lombardia) based on a specimen collected near Castelveccana. This report was confirmed by Banfi et al. (2009) and Banfi and Galasso (2010). Subsequently, Ardenghi (2013) found the plant again in the province of Pavia (Lombardia). A further finding in the province of Lecco encouraged us to re-examine specimens kept in MSNM herbarium under the name *C. fortunei*. All of them belong to *C. harringtonii*, except for a doubtfully attributable gathering [Mosso (Biella), Mosso Santa Maria, Parco di Palazzo Sella, August 1956, *A. Piazzoli Perroni*] (Lang et al. 2013). Both species are E-Asian orophytes (*C. harringtonii* widely spread from western China to Malaysia; *C. fortunei* is present in China, Laos and Myanmar). In Italy, they occur in botanical gardens, private and public parks, and commerical nurseries. However, it seems that *C. fortunei* is overall rarer and easily misidentified.

G. Galasso, E. Banfi, M. Villa & P. Arrigoni

Clerodendrum trichotomum Thunb. (Lamiaceae)

+ (CAS) **PIE:** Terdobbiate (Novara), Quartiere San Giorgio, Via Nibbiola (WGS84: 45.372285°N; 8.686450°E), ciglio stradale, 124 m, 12 August 2015, *N.M.G. Ardenghi & S. Mossini* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Piemonte.

Young individuals were observed along a road edge in Terdobbiate, most likely originated from the dissemination of nearby plants cultivated for ornamental purposes.

N.M.G. Ardenghi & S. Mossini

Cotoneaster lacteus W.W.Sm. (Rosaceae)

– *Cotoneaster coriaceus* auct., non Franch.

+ (CAS) **LAZ:** Roma (Roma), pressi di Via M. Bianchini, poco lontano dalla confluenza con Viale E. Spalla (WGS84: 41.833525°N; 12.501536°E), incolto con vegetazione arbustiva al di sotto di alcuni esemplari di *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, ca. 45 m, W, 24 April 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Lazio.

Some individuals of this species grow in a shady area, not far from road margin, located beneath the foliage of some specimens of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh. subsp. *camaldulensis*, part of a vegetation consisting of *Viburnum tinus* L. subsp. *tinus*, *Ligustrum lucidum* W.T.Aiton, *Hedera helix* L., *Laurus nobilis* L. and *Crataegus*

monogyna Jacq., settled on a substrate made up of ancient coarse pyroclastic deposits. The site is located on a gentle slope in the outskirts of the city, where recently built residential areas alternate with rugged areas. The species has been identified according to Fryer and Hylmö (2009).

N. Olivieri

Cyperus microiria Steud. (Cyperaceae)

– **CAL.** – Alien species to be excluded from the flora of Calabria.

Originally native of East Asia, *Cyperus microiria* is locally naturalized outside its native range, mostly as a weed of paddy fields, for instance in parts of North America (Tucker et al. 2002). In Europe it is only known as a naturalized weed from Italy. Conti et al. (2005) cited this species from Emilia-Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lombardia and Piemonte. Soon afterwards, however, it was excluded from Friuli Venezia Giulia (Conti et al. 2007). In turn, Celesti-Grapow et al. (2009) also reported *C. microiria* from Calabria and Veneto. During a thorough revision of *Cyperus* in Europe the presence of *C. microiria* was confirmed in Emilia-Romagna, Lombardia and Piemonte (Verloove 2014b), subsequently also in Veneto (Pellizzari and Verloove in press). In these northern regions, *C. microiria* is a common weed of rice fields, exposed river banks and similar temporarily damp habitats. Claims from Calabria, however, were geographically quite disjunct and hence potentially suspect. In Calabria, *C. microiria* was known solely from the natural reserve "Foce del Fiume Crati" (Maiorca et al. 2005, Maiorca et al. 2007, Gangale and Uzunov 2011). A herbarium specimen was recently revised by one of us (F. Verloove). Although immature, it could be ascribed to the very variable native species *C. fuscus* L. As a consequence, *C. microiria* should be removed from the flora of Calabria.

F. Verloove & G. Maiorca

Cyperus odoratus L. (Cyperaceae)

+ (NAT) **TOS:** Larciano (Pistoia), Area del Padule di Fucecchio, loc. Le Morette (UTM ED50: 32T 646.4853), 15 m, 20 September 2004, *M. La Rosa* (FI sub *Cyperus strigosus*); Pisa (Pisa), quai de l'Arno rive droite (UTM ED50: 32T 612.4841), September 2007, *J.-M. Tison* (*Herb. J.-M. Tison* sub *Cyperus strigosus*); Larciano (Pistoia), Riserva Naturale del Padule di Fucecchio, area Le Morette (UTM ED50: 32T 646040.4852425), letto di un canale in fase di prosciugamento, substrato fangoso, 4 September 2015, *L. Lastrucci & A. Coppi* (FI, BR). – Naturalized alien species new for the flora of Toscana.

Cyperus odoratus is a pantropical species, naturalized in many parts of southern Europe and widely confused with *Cyperus strigosus* L. (Verloove 2014b). The specimens collected in Larciano show an annual behaviour, a low number of spikelets, and short glumes, leading us to determine them as *C. odoratus*. In the collection site, the species is widely present along the bottom and banks of a canal, at the edge of a vegetation dominated by *Phagmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. Several authors reported the presence of *C. strigosus* in the area of Le Morette and some nearby wetlands (Franzese 2004, Franzese 2006, Lastrucci et al. 2007, La Rosa et al. 2008); nevertheless, the specimen preserved in FI relative to the Notula 1439 (La Rosa et al. 2008) belongs to *C. odoratus*. It is probable that the other reports of *C. strigosus* from this locality also have to be referred to *C. odoratus*. Based on a scan from the private herbarium of J.-M. Tison examined by us, the claim of *C. strigosus* from Pisa (La Rosa et al. 2008) also belongs to *C. odoratus*. A further record of *C. strigosus* comes from the "River Arno, near Nave di Carmignano, Prato" (Gestri and Peruzzi 2013). The analysis of this specimen (PI) allows us to exclude *C. strigosus*; being immature, we cannot confirm with certainty that the specimen belongs to *C. odoratus*. As a consequence, there seem to be no confirmed records of *C. strigosus* from Toscana.

L. Lastrucci, A. Coppi & F. Verloove

Cyperus strigosus L. (Cyperaceae)

– **TOS**. – Alien species to be excluded from the flora of Toscana.

On the basis of the previous Notula, this species is to be excluded from Toscana.

L. Lastrucci, A. Coppi & F. Verloove

Honorius nutans (L.) Gray (Asparagaceae)

≡ *Ornithogalum nutans* L.

+ (NAT) **LAZ:** Viterbo (Viterbo), Riserva Naturale Valle dell'Arcionello, Strada Monte Pizzo (WGS84: 42.419482°N; 12.120606°E), incolto al margine della strada in prossimità della boscaglia a *Quercus pubescens*, 391 m, 26 March 2016, *J. López Tirado*, det. *J. López Tirado & A. Scoppola* (UTV–33965, scan in FI). – Naturalized alien species confirmed for the flora of Lazio.

According to Conti et al. (2005) and Celesti-Grapow et al. (2009), the Italian distribution of this species includes gaps and doubtful occurrences. It is a not confirmed alien species in Lazio where its status is controversial. Sanguinetti (1864) reports it from Rome "in incultis et pomariis nonullis. A monte Mario in copia nelle Ville Panfili, Patrizi, etc."; the author, in fact, collected it in Villa Pamphili (Rome) before 1853

and before 1876 (FI, C. Nepi *in verb.*). In the surroundings of Viterbo (Monte Palanzana) the species was recorded for the first time by Macchiati (1888). Pignatti (1982) and Conti et al. (2005) report it as escaped from cultivation or as naturalized alien species, whereas Anzalone et al. (2010) consider it a casual species, locally extinct in the wild. The latter authors, however, report a specimen collected in Roma [Bioparco: Villa Borghese, *A. Pavesi*, 1998 (*Herb. A. Pavesi*)], referring to an isolated plant that was never recovered (A. Pavesi *in verb.*). In fact, the species was not confirmed for the Lazio region neither by Pretto et al. (2009), nor by Celesti-Grapow et al. (2013), Nimis et al. (2016) and Iamonico et al. (2012, 2014). Last year, a fruiting specimen was observed under the canopy of *Quercus pubescens* Willd. subsp. *pubescens* near the road for Monte Pizzo, not far from Viterbo and very close to the first finding of Macchiati (1888). Some plants have been found recently in the ditch of the same road, spreading as far as several meters from the roadside towards the open oak wood. Thus, we can state that *H. nutans* is naturalized in the Viterbo surroundings, the only existing settlement of this species nowadays in Lazio.

J. López Tirado & A. Scoppola

Lantana camara L. subsp. *aculeata* (L.) R.W.Sanders (Verbenaceae)

+ (CAS) **MOL:** Termoli (Campobasso), mura del borgo antico (WGS84: 42.003858°N; 14.996908°E), mura, ca. 18 m, S, 9 July 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Molise.

Some individuals of this species have settled on the southern side of the walls that surround the old town. They grow on a sub-vertical substrate formed by limestone and sandstone blocks, colonized mainly by specimens of *Capparis spinosa* L. subsp. *spinosa*. The area is positioned at a short distance from the Adriatic Sea and is protected from the northerly wind. *Lantana camara* subsp. *aculeata* is cultivated for ornamental purposes in some flowerbeds located nearby where it bears fruit. The species was identified according to Sanders (2012).

N. Olivieri

Ligustrum lucidum W.T.Aiton (Oleaceae)

+ (CAS) **MOL:** Termoli (Campobasso), scarpata della massicciata ferroviaria situata a S dell'abitato (WGS84: 41.995552°N; 14.997080°E), scarpata ferroviaria, ca. 25 m, 29 March 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Molise.

Some specimens of the species grow within a bush formed predominantly by *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., with the presence of *Laurus nobilis* L., *Hedera helix* L. and *Smilax aspera* L., developed on the western side of the railway embankment, facing the valley of

the River Riovivo. The area has a rather humid and shady microclimate and it is close to the shore of the Adriatic Sea, which is located east of the railway line. The plants grow on a sandy substrate, resulting from arenaceous rocks. In the area, some specimens of *Ligustrum lucidum* are cultivated in public and private gardens from which the seeds could have arrived.

N. Olivieri

Morus indica L. (Moraceae)

= *Morus australis* Poir. = *Morus bombycis* Koidz.

+ (CAS) **LAZ:** Roma (Roma), bordo del Fosso di Tor Carbone presso Via Ardeatina (WGS84: 41.834525°N; 12.517508°E), bordo di fosso, ca. 40 m, 25 June 2016, *N. Olivieri*, det. *E. Banfi* & *G. Galasso* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Lazio.

Young specimens of this species, some more than 2 m tall and with polylobate leaves, grow in the established riparian vegetation along the edges of the Fosso di Tor Carbone, together with patches of *Arundo donax* L. and scattered trees of *Populus nigra* L., on alluvial soil consisting of ancient coarse pyroclastic deposits. The plant was tentatively identified as *Morus kagayamae* Koidz., a Japanese endemic increasingly cultivated as ornamental in Spain (Laguna Lumbreras and Ferrer Gallego 2014), Italy, and France and locally escaped in the latter two countries (Ardenghi and Polani 2016, Tison and de Foucault 2014). However, upon closer examination, it turned out to belong to a very similar species, *Morus indica*. This taxon is currently referred as *Morus australis* Poir. (Zou and Gilbert 2003, Iwatsuki et al. 2006), i.e., a posterior synonym (Rao and Jarvis 1986). The main character discriminating the two species consists of minute strigae that are abundant on the adaxial leaf surface giving it a marked roughness; furthermore, the adaxial surface is dull (Iwatsuki at al. 2006). These features are completely lacking in *M. kagayamae*, the leaves of which are smooth and lustrous, although idioblasts with dot-like tips are present that may cause a very slight roughness (Iwatsuki at al. 2006). The natural range of *M. indica* comprises Bhutan, China, India, Japan, Korea, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sikkim (Zou and Gilbert 2003); elsewhere the species is cultivated for gardens, parks and road mastings.

N. Olivieri, E. Banfi & G. Galasso

Muscari armeniacum Leichtlin ex Baker (Asparagaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR:** Teramo (Teramo), prato presso il margine stradale di Via A. De Gasperi (WGS84: 42.662744°N; 13.708780°E), prato, ca. 255 m, 2 April 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

Some specimens of the species have settled on the edge of a small dry sloping meadow, near the edge of a road located at the outskirts of the town, in a hilly area. The site has an arenaceous substrate and it is partially shaded by the presence of some trees of *Aesculus hippocastanum* L. *Muscari armeniacum* is cultivated for ornamental purposes next to houses.

N. Olivieri

Oenothera pedemontana Soldano (Onagraceae)

+ (NAT) **VDA:** Gaby (Aosta), poco a N del paese, su uno slargo a lato della pista ciclabile (WGS84: 45.719306°N; 7.877444°E), margine stradale, 1060 m, 12 August 2015, *A. Soldano* 17865 (FI). – Naturalized alien species new for the flora of Valle d'Aosta.

A. Soldano

Opuntia robusta H.L.Wendl. ex Pfeiff. (Cactaceae)

+ (NAT) **TOS:** Capalbio Scalo (Grosseto), Strada Origlio (WGS84: 42.402532°N; 11.405348°E), 10 m, 31 March 2016, *G. Bonari*, det. *A. Guiggi* (FI, SIENA); Orbetello (Grosseto), Strada Provinciale San Donato (WGS84: 42.610898°N; 11.155849°E), 20 m, 30 April 2016, *G. Bonari*, det. *A. Guiggi* (SIENA); *ibidem* (WGS84: 42.576713°N; 11.195646°E), 15 m, 30 April 2016, *G. Bonari*, det. *A. Guiggi* (SIENA). – Naturalized alien species new for the flora of Toscana.

Opuntia robusta is a widely distributed species on the Mexican Altiplan (Guiggi pers. observ.), characterized by orbiculate, blue-glaucous, and thick cladodes with a variable number of spines, often absent, subulate, usually whitish (Guiggi 2008). It was previously recorded in Puglia, Liguria and Sicilia (Guiggi 2005, Celesti et al. 2009, Guiggi 2014). It is normally cultivated as ornamental plant and is used as a fence. The species has been introduced in disturbed areas, for example for fencing off roads near cultivated lands, where it escaped and was subsequently naturalized.

A. Guiggi & G. Bonari

Platycladus orientalis (L.) Franco (Cupressaceae)

+ (CAS) **MAR:** Fossombrone (Pesaro e Urbino), alle Gole del Furlo (WGS84: 43.649037°N; 12.727346°E), muro in pietra calcarea lungo l'argine, 493 m, 14 July 2016, *R. Pennesi, A. Stinca & F. Conti* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Marche.

This species is recorded for Piemonte, Lombardia, Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Umbria, Lazio and Abruzzo (Masin and Tietto 2005, Celesti-Grapow et al. 2009, Galasso 2014, Olivieri 2014).

R. Pennesi, A. Stinca & F. Conti

Plumbago auriculata Lam. (Plumbaginaceae)

+ (CAS) **LAZ:** Roma (Roma), Circonvallazione Gianicolense, muraglione di contenimento del terrapieno stradale (WGS84: 41.872900°N; 12.456233°E), fessure del muro, 33 m, 13 November 2015, *G. Buccomino & M.L. Leporatti* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Lazio.

Only one well-developed individual has been collected in the discovery spot at Circonvallazione Gianicolense in Roma, between the cracks of the embankment retaining the wall built in tufa blocks, along with numerous *Parietaria judaica* L. This species is native to South Africa and it is widely used as ornamental. In the wild it is known from Campania, Marche, Liguria (Celesti-Grapow et al. 2009) and Sardegna (Bacchetta et al. 2009).

G. Buccomino & M.L. Leporatti

Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco (Pinaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR:** Pietracamela (Teramo), loc. Fonte Barile (WGS84: 42.514036°N; 13.546986°E), radure nei pressi di impianto di rimboschimento, ca. 1170 m, 27 June 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

The species appears with some young individuals in clearings located on the edge of a conifer reforestation area in a wood of *Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop. and *Fagus sylvatica* L. subsp. *sylvatica*. They grow on limestone rocks covered with moss in the valley of the Rio Arno, near the Gran Sasso massif. Because of its morphology, the area presents a cool, moist microclimate and it is affected by a prolonged shading period. In this locality *Pseudotsuga menziesii* is accompanied by underbrush species, mainly *Geranium nodosum* L., *Hedera helix* L., *Sanicula europaea* L. and *Salvia glutinosa* L. Specimens have originated from seeds produced by mature individuals present in the reforestation systems that characterize the lower part of the valley.

N. Olivieri

Sedum sarmentosum Bunge (Crassulaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR:** Fara San Martino (Chieti), centro della città all'incrocio tra Via Napoli e Via San Pietro (WGS84: 42.090186°N; 14.204472°E), negli interspazi della pavimentazione, 435 m, 19 May 2015, *V. Di Cecco* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

This species, identified according to Cullen (1995), is cultivated in the area as an outdoor ornamental plant. Fifteen fully blooming individuals were found on the site. This is the second report for peninsular Italy after Emilia-Romagna (Celesti Grapow et al 2009).

V. Di Cecco, G. Ciaschetti & L. Di Martino

Sporobolus michauxianus (Hitchc.) P.M.Peterson & Saarela (Poaceae)

= *Spartina pectinata* Bosc ex Link

+ (CAS) **ITALIA (LOM):** Milano (Milano), parco Rubattino Maserati, tra Via Caduti di Marcinelle e Via R. Rubattino, incolto lungo il confine orientale del parco (WGS84: 45.479589°N; 9.253592°E ± 100 m), incolto, 116 m, no exp., 21 August 2015, *E. Banfi* (FI, MSNM). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Italy (Lombardia).

Some spontaneous individuals of *Sporobolus michauxianus* grow singly about 100 m from a flower bed made up of this species. The species comes from North America, ranging from southern Canada to central and eastern United States (coastal and inland prairies; see Barkworth 2003). Known as *Spartina pectinata* Bosc ex Link, it has to be ascribed to the genus *Sporobolus* (Peterson et al. 2014a, Peterson et al. 2014b, Applequist 2016). It is used and traded as a garden ornamental.

E. Bnafi & G. Galasso

Stachys talbotii Bartolucci & Galasso, **nom. nov.** (Lamiaceae)

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77158801-1

≡ *Sideritis purpurea* Fox Talbot ex Benth., Labiat. Gen. Spec. 7: 742. 1835 ≡ *Sideritis romana* L. subsp. *purpurea* (Fox Talbot ex Benth.) Heywood, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 65(4): 355. 1972 ≡ *Hesiodia purpurea* (Fox Talbot ex Benth.) Soják, Čas. Nár. Muz. Praze, Rada Přir. 148(2) (1979): 79. 1980.

Blocking name: *Stachys purpurea* Poir., Encycl. [J. Lamarck & al.] Suppl. 5. 1: 227. 1817.

In the framework of the new edition of the checklist of the Italian vascular flora (Bartolucci et al. 2016, Galasso et al. 2016), and according to the systematic proposal of Bartolucci et al. (2014), *Stachys* L. is regarded in its broad sense including also the genus *Sideritis* L. *Sideritis purpurea* Fox Talbot ex Benth. is a Balkan endemic (Greuter et al. 1986) described

from the Greek islands of Corfu and Zakynthos (Bentham 1835). It is usually regarded as a subspecies of *Siderits romana* L. (e.g. Heywood 1972, Govaerts 2016), but recognized as independent species in the recent checklist of the Greek vascular flora (Dimopoulos et al. 2013). In agreement with the latter treatment, we propose here a new name for *Sideritis purpurea* in the genus *Stachys*. The epithet *purpurea* is unavailable in *Stachys* because of *Stachys purpure*a Poir. (Art. 6.11 of the ICN, McNeill et al. 2012). The new epithet is named after the British scientist William Henry Fox Talbot (11 February 1800 – 17 September 1877). *Stachys talbotii* was recorded by Murr (1900b) along the railway near the Pergine Valsugana station (Trentino-Alto Adige). At that time, the Valsugana railway had just been built and, along it, extensive greening was carried outusing seeds from Greece. The result was an impressive entrance of Balkan species, several of them new for the flora of Tyrol (Murr 1900a, Murr 1900b, Murr 1901). *Stachys talbotii* was not recorded in recent times from Italy and should be considered as a casual alien in Trentino-Alto Adige.

F. Bartolucci & G. Galasso

Ulmus pumila L. (Ulmaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR:** San Vito Chietino (Chieti), loc. Marina, distesa ghiaiosa nei pressi del Torrente Feltrino (WGS84: 42.307177°N; 14.443263°E), greto ghiaioso, ca. 5 m, 10 July 2016, *N.Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

Many young individuals of the species have developed together with specimens of *Populus nigra* L. on an artificial gravelly area located near the riverbed of the Stream Feltrino. The site is flat and sunny but has a rather humid microclimate. Plantlets have arisen from samaras dispersed by the wind and produced by some trees at the edge of a public garden located in the vicinity, but at higher altitude, near the village.

N. Olivieri

Yucca aloifolia L. (Asparagaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR:** Ortona (Chieti), loc. Bardella, bordi dell'alveo del Fiume Moro (WGS84: 42.326941°N; 14.422383°E), sponda fluviale, ca. 6 m, 2 June 2016, *N.Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

An individual of this species, about 1 m tall, grows on the dry riverbed edge of the River Moro, on a sandy sedimentary substrate, in a sufficiently lit area, despite the relatively close presence of some individuals of *Populus nigra* L. The vegetation of the clearing is dominated by *Convolvulus sepium* L. This specimen may have developed from plant waste transported by the river during high flow. The species is also present with a smaller individual on the seashore of the neighboring municipality of San Vito Chietino (Chieti) (pers. observ.).

N. Olivieri

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